REPORT OF CANAL BOATS.

He also presented a memorial of the Buflo Board of Trade amendatory of one already
store the Senate in regard to the enrolment of
mal boats. Referred to the Committee on Com-

canal boats. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Pratt, (rep.) of Ind., presented a petition of the Indianapolis Woman's Sudrage Association protesting against the passage of the bill limiting suffrage in the Territories to males. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Ramsey, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Post Offices, called up the bill establishing post routes in various parts of the country.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., called attention to the fact that mail routes had been established often times in sections where scarcely any persons lived, and thus the expenditures of the department were unnecessarily increased. He moved an amendment that the mail service be discontinued on routes where the receipts do not reach at least me-half of the expenditures.

Mr. Clatton, (rep.) of Ark., said that rule would be injurious to the Western fronter.

Mr. Morrill, withdrew his amendment and had it referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads as a resolution directing that such bill be reported.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., thought the postal

Post Roads as a resolution directing that such bill be reported.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., thought the postal service of the country had grown to a great extent unnecessarily, and in these times of retrenchment every effort should be made to reduce the expenditures. The prominent leature of the postal service to-day is, instead of carrying letters at the rate of transportation of dead weight freight, the postal service has been converted into an express system; yet the carrying of regular freight was 300 per cent cheaper than for carrying intelligence. The whole service was embarrassed by the express system. He was not after the Post Office Department so much as he was after the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The whole thing had grown up under him. (Laughter.)

Mr. HITCHOOCK, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a bill extending for one year the time in which to make final proof and payment for pre-emption claims. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

CURRENCY EXPANSION.

The morning hour having expired the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the Finance Committee, and Mr. Schurz, (rep) of Mo., addressed the senate. He thought the object of the resolution was to call out the opinion of the Senate upon the general subject, and not for the discussion of a specific method of resumption. The issue now seemed to be between resumption and inflation. He thought the doctrine of procrastination in redeeming legal tenders an alarming and dangerous one. Business men could not conduct their affairs in this manner, as the Courts would compet them to pay. Did the Senators desire to place the government of the United States in that situation? He was surprised to hear the statement of the Senator from Massa-United States in that situation? He was surprised to hear the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell), a few days sluce, that the gredit of the country had not been impaired. He (Mr. Schurz) thought the public credit would be seriously impaired when the government adopted the doctrine of the gentleman—that the government redeems its promises to pay only when it pleases to do so. Within the last few months \$43,000,000 had been added to our dishonored promises to pay by the issue of that amounts of the state of the

SENATOR SCHURZ ON FINANCE.

SENATOR SCHURZ ON FINANCE.

Shall We have Currency Expansion, Reckless Extravagance and Eankruptor, or Ecsumption, Refrenchment and Prosperity?

Senator of Foreign Iron-Clads?

Is New York City at the Mercy of Foreign Iron-Clads?

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# Mr. Schurz closed at forty minutes past three P. M., when Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which motion prevailed. At thirty-five minutes past four o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1874. IMPROVEMENT OF THE MERCHANT MARINE. Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce as to the merchant marine, advising in what particulars it can be improved, &c.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill relating to the United States Circuit and District Courts, merely making some regulations as to the holding of terms of the courts, the adjournment of the same, the travelling expenses of the judges, the certification of transcripts, the prosecution of marshals, &c. The bill was passed.

CODIFICATION OF THE STATUTES. Mr. Poland also reported a revision and codification of the statutes up to the 1st of December, 1873,

Mr. Poland also reported a revision and codification of the statutes up to the 1st of December, 1873, and proceeded to give a history of the work and a statement of its importance and necessity.

After a long discussion as to the mode of considering and acting on the revision reported, consisting of over 3,000 printed pages, it was finally agreed to hold two evening sessions in each week for its consideration, beginning with Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

The House then, at two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. H. Roberts in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

In a discussion on an item appropriating \$167,000 for the civil establishments at the various navy yards Mr. Brok. (dem.) of Ky., spoke of the extravagance of the Navy Department, charging that, whereas in the four years of Mr. Buchanan's administration the average annual expenditure was but \$12,000,000, while 27 first class vessels were built in that period, the average yearly expenditure now was over \$20,000,000, while not a single new vessel had been built. What had become of all this money? It had gone to the navy yards to sustain the civil service and to keep up gangs of retainers, not used for building ships or for any other than purely political purposes.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of Me., replied to Mr. Beck and intimated that that gentleman never got tired of dinning this old subject matter into the ears of the House, as if he had not asked the same question 20,40 or 100 times, and been answered just as often. Appropriations for ships now did not go any further than one-baif or one-third of the amount went before the war. Certainly, the \$16,000,000 appropriated in this bill would not go as far as \$10,000,000 would go in 1869.

printed in this bill would be be as in a second of Pac, 600,000,000 would go in 1850.

Mr. Beck was further answered by Mr. Stark-weather, (rep.) of Conn., and Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., the latter asserting that it was hard money that had ensiaved the producing classes of the United States to the bullion and credit mongers of

Mr. Beck retorted upon Mr. Kelley, denouncing him as the head and iront of the monopolists who were plundering the country.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., quoted from the Army and Navy Journal in corroboration of a statement which he had made before the holidays that New York was at the mercy of foreign iron-clades, and remarked that its only protection was in a refined system of torpedoes.

Mr. Crooke, (rep.) of N. Y., expressed his aston-ishment at Mr. Cox's remarks and declared that no iron-clad could cross New York bar, as all the great iron-clads had a draught of 30 feet or water or over and no vessel with a draught of 28 feet or over, could get over the bar.

Mr. Archier, (dem.) of Md., remarked that, therefore, the desence of New York was not in its fortifications, but in the weight of the foreign war ships.

Mr. Crooke believed that the city of New York was safe, otherwise. Three or four years ago the British iron-clad Monarch, with the body of Mr. Peanody on board, was not able to get over the bar, and had to send in the body by a tug; and recently the Spanish iron-clad Arabies had to discharge some of her armanent in Cuba before she could get into New York Harbor.

Mr. Keller, of Pennsylvania, also stated that when the ship Cathedral could not get into New York had been filling up for some years, on account of all the ashes and refuse matter thrown into it.

Mr. Crooke replied that the harbor of New York had been filling up for some years, on account of all the ashes and refuse matter thrown into it.

Mr. Crooke replied that thee was as much water on the New York bar as there was 200 years ago, and New York representatives ought to know that fact. He (Mr. Crooke) knew it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said that the discussion had taken fearful and wonderful complications, and as he did not know what would come next he would move that the committee rise.

The committee rose without having made much progress in the bill, and the House at half-past four adjourned.

## CONSOLIDATION OF YACHT CLUBS.

One Grand Club To Be Formed in Jersey The long desired consolidation of all the yacht clubs in Hudson county, New Jersey, is about to be effected at last. The conference held at Taylor's Hotel on Tuesday night adopted a pian which meets general approval. Ex-Mayor Clarke was Chairman and Garret S. Boyce Secretary. Seven

meets general approval. Ex-Mayor Clarke was chairman and Garret S. Boyce Secretary. Seventeen delegates were present irom the Bayonne, Pavonia and Oceanic clubs. The following is the preliminary plan agreed upon:—

The name of the consolidated clubs shall be the Yacht Club of New Jersey. Members of the several yacht clubs, free and clean on the books of each club on the 1st day of April, shall be considered members of the club in good standing. Some informal discussion ensured as to the best place for a site for the new club's yacht house. Some members favored a point just outside of the Central Railway, comending that it was easy of access for all the members of the club proposing to go into the union. Other members favored in selection of a site further down the Bay. They said that the Central would have no objection just now to their locating themselves upon whatever point near the road they might choose; but in course of time the railroad company would want the property upon which they might lock, and then they would have to "Jil." The matter owas finally referred back to the saveral yacht clubs, and the committee from each was directed to report the view of the respective club upon the subject at themeat meeting.

The next meeting will be held on the 16th of next month, and in the meantime all the members of the different clubs will have full time to deliberate on the feasibility of the proposed plan.

Six stakes to be run for at Monmouth Park next nummer will close on the 1st of March. These are the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds; the Monmouth Cup, for all ages; the July Stakes, for two-year-olds; the Thespian Stakes, for two-year-olds; the Long Branch Stakes, for all ages, and the August Stakes, for two-year-olds. The conditions of all of the above Stakes will be found among the

## THE WORKINGMEN.

Right of the Park and Police Commissioners to Prevent the Demonstration.

Mayor Havemeyer's Views on the Situation-The Precautions of the Authorities Approved.

The vigorous style in which the Metropolitan Police carried out their orders on Tuesday morning left little to be anticipated yesterday by way of retaliation on the part of the people directly interested. But now that the excitement in reference to the matter is at an end, it is natural to expect that the "demonstration" should create considerable comment, in view of the stern and sudden measures adopted for its suppression. In most

THE PUBLIC SYMPATHY is on the side of the defeated party, especially where poverty is put in as a claim for general con-sideration, and taking into account the summary manner in which the parties intending to call at tention to their real or pretended wrongs were brought to grief, there can be little doubt that the affair has given rise to much discussion in which feelings of commiscration are expressed for the unlucky people who took part in the display. It would perhaps appear at first sight that the authorities behaved in a high-handed manner in interfering with the boasted rights of American citizenship but there being two sides to every story, it may be just as well to set forth the views of thos through whose instrumentality the proposed parade on Tuesday was so promptly stopped. It seems that once the parties declined the route of procession laid down by the police authorities namely, from Tompkins square, through Eighth street to the Bowery, down Bowery to Canal street, through Canal street to South Fifth avenue to Union square-once that the so-called working men refused to be dictated to by the Commissioners of Police as to which way the programme of the march should be carried out the entire business was, to use a somewhat familiar phrase, "shut down upon." The processionists were determined to go below Canal street with the view of congregating at the City Hall, but as the Commissioners, for reasons of their own, were averse to that line of march a hitch arose, with the result already known. The Park Commissioners subsequently invoked the aid of the Police Commissioners to prevent a meeting at Tompkins square, and how well they succeeded in complying with that request need not be recapitulated. The scene in the square on Tuesday morning was painful to witness, and it is to be hoped that a similar one will never be enacted. Howheit, the matter has formed the topic of much conversation as affecting the

RIGHTS OF PARTIES TO ASSEMBLE and parade. It is claimed that the people who congregated in Tompkins square were unlawfully removed, and that the violence used on the occasion was in a measure unjustifiable. On the other hand reasons are assigned by the authorities for the measures pursued, which, if sound and substantial, go to show that their action was not only warranted by the circumstances, but decidedly meritorious. It is well known, in the first place, that among the various workingmen's associations a great deal of difference of opinion existence as to the propriety of this demonstration. Indeed the movement, as will be seen by a subjoined document, was severely denounced by a body said to represent

the movement, as will be seen by a subjoined document, was severely denounced by a body said to represent.

of the city, and that the parties intending to parade included a number of violent demagogues. While, of course, that statement, even if true, would hardly affect their right to make a public demonstration, it seems to have had considerable weight with the authorities, for all permits, both to assemble in Tompkins square and to subsequently form a procession, were emphatically denied. The Park Commissioners, it should be mentioned, claim the right to control the property entrusted to their care for the public advantage, and contend that in exercising their functions they have authority to expel all objectionable persons. In order to enforce their views in this particular instance the aid of the police was brought into requisition. What seemed to cause the most comment yesterday was the right of the Commissioners to remove from Tompkins square a number of persons assembled ostensibly for peaceable purposes. It is alieged that the parties there congregated gave no indications whatever of any approaching disturbance, and that not until the police had assumed a hostile attitude was any violence resorted to. No notification, it is said, was issued setting forth that the workingmen were prohibited from meeting in the square, and that so far from anticipating any interference from the police they were quietly awaiting the arrival of Mayor Havemeyer, who was expected to address them. A representative of the Herald called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon to ascertain his views on the situation.

The Mayor on The Situation.

The venerable chief of the municipal government was signing checks by the dozen and ageemed to be in excellent spirits, doubtless inspired by the

The MAYOR ON THE SITUATION.

The venerable chief of the municipal government was signing checks by the dozen and seemed to be in excellent spirits, doubtless inspired by the impression that he had escaped a brickbat or two on the day preceding. At all events he was in the best of humor, and in alliuding to the proceedings expressed his proiound satisfaction that the "evil had been nipped in the bud." When asked as to his reasons for not addressing the workingmen he said that he had intended saying a few words to them in compliance with a request made to him, but that as the proposed route had been abandoned he had no other alternative than to decline. "But," said the reporter, "the people were awaiting your arrival at Tompkins square, where it was expected you would deliver an address." "That is very strange considering that I never promised to go there. The fact is, I had full information as to the character of the assemblage, and, when asked to say something to them, I consented to do so upon their dismissal at Union square, in order that they might go to their homes in a peaceable manner."

THE ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

"May I ask you, sir, what you think of the action of the Park Commissioners as well as that of the Police Commissioners, under whose orders the people assembled in the square were so summarily dispersed?"
"Nothing else could have been done in the premises; nothing better could have happened; for there is no knowing where the matter would have ended had not the Police stopped the affair in time."
"Then you think the Commissioners had a right

there is no knowing where the matter would have ended had not the police stopped the aftair in time."

"Then you think the Commissioners had a right to remove the people from the square?"

"I think it was an excellent precaution, and, of course, I am not going to take the responsibility of anything outside my municipal office. It is painful at any time to be compelled to take violent measures in cases of the kind, but it is often easier to cure an evil than to arrest its progress when fairly under way. I was advised of the proceedings in the morning and anticipated serious results. Under all the circumstances there is room for congratulation that matters are not worse. My intention in delivering an address to the assemblage was more to pacify them than anything else, for I had heard of its character. Of course you are aware that these people did not represent the working classes of the city. In fact, I am given to understand by a document I have just received from the Police Commissioner, that a deputation from the workingmen protested against the demonstration and invoked the aid of the authorities to prevent it."

PROTEST AGAINST THE DEMONSTRATION.
The communication referred to by Mayor Havemeyer set forth that a committee representing the sentiments of the real workingmen, both employed and unemployed, consisting of Messrs, P. Bunn, chairman, John Brophy, P. J. Hennessy, P. Griffin, J. Holden and J. Duffy, appeared before the Police Commissioners and stated that they had been deputized by the workingmen of this city to present an address to the Board. In this address the committee headed by P. J. McGuire was denounced as being in no respect representatives of workingmen, employed or unemployed. They had been deputized by the workingmen of this city to present an address to the Board. In this address the committee headed by P. J. McGuire was denounced that they will not join them in any proceedings or procession whatever. The Communists have forced themselves into the counties of the true workingmen propose t

square, the Mayor stated that they had a perfect right to exercise their own discretion in a matter of such importance; that it was very well for the city that their action had been so prompt, and that while he regretted that there were any broken heads, he could not help thinking that a serious difficulty had been creditably disposed of. "What," said the Mayor, "do you think of that Dutchman swinging a hammer and striking a police officer for ordering him of the ground? Believe me, had the trouble not been so promptly disposed of, it is hard to say where it would nave ended."

hard to say where it would nave ended."

COMMISSIONER SMITH'S VIEWS.

The HERALD representative next visited some of the Police Commissioners, and in conversation with Mr. Smith was informed that as the procession had been prohibited there was nothing left for the police but to enforce the order issued.

"Upon what ground did the Park Commissioners rescind the order allowing the people to assemble in the square?"

"The Park Commissioners," replied Mr. Smith, "have control over the squares and parks, and must, of course, exercise some discretion in certain emergencies."

"Then you believe the parties were legally removed?"

"Then you believe the parties were legally removed?"

"Most assuredly. We had already laid out a route for the procession as by law we are empowered to do. The people forming this organization declined to follow it and we were accordingly compelled to prevent any demonstration. Besides, the Park Commissioners had rescinded their order, and added to this was a deputation from persons claiming to be the representatives of the genuine workingmen of the city, denouncing the entire movement and protesting against any display on the part of Communists and demagogues falsely calling themselves workingmen."

"It is claimed that the police used undue force to expel the people from the square?"

"Not at all, it is a great mistake to imagine that those peeple assembled with any peaceable intentions. We have full and conclusive information that they were a parcer of vagabonds of the worst stamp, prepared for any enterprise, however dreadful, and, under all the circumstances, there is reason to be thankful that the matter terminated as it did. The whole thing is over now, and, as to our right in the premises, there can be no question whatever."

Such was the view entertained by the heads of departments, although a variety of opinion is generally expressed on the subject.

### THE COMMUNES IN COURT.

Two of Them To Be Held for Felonious Assault—The Remainder Held on Charges of Carrying Concealed Weap-

The 37 rioters of "the battle of Tompkins square" were all hauled into Essex Market Police Court again last evening, before Justice Flammer. The court room was jammed with weeping women. many of them accompanied by young children, who had come to see their incarcerated husbands. The complaints taken in each case are very lengthy and occupy a great portion of the time of the clerks.

the clerks.

Sergeant Berghold was unable to appear in Court to make his affidavit against christian Meyer and Joseph Hoefflicher, charging them with felonious assault in striking him with a hammer on the head. His injuries are of too serious a nature to permit him to attend Court yet. Meyer and Hoefflicher were specially committed to await his injuries.

Hoefflicher were specially committed to await his injuries.

The complaints against John Gebhardt, Jacob Heiser, Joseph Ackerman and Jacob Berkheim charge them with carrying concealed weapons. When arrested large paving stones, and in some cases jackknives, were found in their possession.

The charges against the remainder of the rioters will be classed under the heads of disorderly conduct, assault and battery and inciting to riot.

The cases will all come up in the Court of Special Sessions in a few days for trial. The story told by most of the accused is that they expected to get work and food by joining in the procession. Their ideas on the subject were, however, extremely vague and unsatisfactory.

Heavy bail will be demanded in each case.

#### THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND MR. POLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Permit me to call attention to the following remarks, made in your journal of this morning. which unintentionally convey an impression unfavorable to the action of the Park Department, with reference to the workingmen's meeting at Tompkins square. You say :-

The fault of overstraining authority is one which must be the serious care of all officials to avold. It is frequently not suitcient to possess legal authority in order to use it. The reserved and judicious use of authority is the best feature of free government. Nothing can be more in point on this matter than the questionableness of legal right on the part of the Park Commissioners to have ordered the police to prevent the holding of a meeting in Tompkins square.

The facts are as follows :- I was called upon on Thursday by a committee claiming to represent the workingmen, who asked permission to as-semble in public meeting at Tompkins square. With the assurance that the objects were intended to be peaceful and simply for the purpose of makto be peaceful and simply for the purpose of making known their grievances to the public, the Board, which convened the next day after the visit of the committee, unanimously authorized me to grant the permission, which was promptly done. On Monday morning the Police Commissioners sent a special messenger to the department, asking that we would withdraw the permission, alleging as a reason that the police authorities had reason to believe that the proposed meeting, if allowed, would endanger the public peace. The Park Commissioners declined to act until the Commissioners of Police presented their request in writing, which request was complied with later in the day by the presentation of the following:—Resolved. That the Department of Public Parks be re-

Resolved, That the Department of Public Parks be requested, in the interests of public order and safety, not to grant any permission to the persons calling themselves unemployed workingmen to meet in Tounkins source.

or any other public square for the purpose of marching to the City Hall to menace the public authorities, and in case any such permission has been aircady granted that the same be revoked by your department.

The Park Commissioners did not feel at liberty to decline such a request. Had the Commissioners done so and riot ensued they would have been held responsible for the result. Yours very respectfully, S. H. WALES, President.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, Jan. 14, 1874.

## THE LABOR AGITATORS AND THE WORKING.

To the Editor of the Herald:Now that the knights of the club stand triumphant and victorious over the prostrate Communists I think it would be well for a great paper like the Herald to review the situation calmly and dispassionately and to trace the sufferings and misfortunes of honest laboring men to their mislortunes of honest laboring men to their proper source. I have the honor to be secretary of the largest association of laboring men, perhaps, in this city, and can assert, without fear of contradiction, that it does not contain one member in connection or sympathy with the body of persons known as Communists or Internationals. That there is much suffering for the want of work no one can deny; but the true laboring men are determined to bide their time, get all we can in a lawful way and let the bailot box, to which every honest citizen can appeal, be the arbiter of our destinies. I think, too, that it is simply presumptious on the part of Messrs. P. Dun, John Brophy, P. Griffin, P. J. Hennessy and J. Holden to pretend to represent the interests of the laboring men of this city, for they are not laborers in the true sense of the term, and their assumption of leadership before the Police Commissioners on last Monday was simply unauthorized, most of them being already provided with pointical situations. Our society, which now numbers over 8,000 members, is ably presided over by Patrick Gallagher, and is known as the Laborers' Union and Benevolent Association, and meets every week at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel. There are none admitted but genuine laborers. Yours, with great respect,

PATRICK MALONEY, 27 Desbrosses street. proper source. I have the honor to be

## THE NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

Block Up at Sandy Hook and Arrival of the Americus Loaded with Freight. Last evening the steamer Americus arrived at pier No. 8 North River from Sandy Hook, bringing the last local freight received at that place by the New Jersey Sonthern Railroad on Monday evening, shortly before the commencement of the strike on that road. A HERALD reporter boarded the Americus shortly after her arrival, and in conversation with Mr. Fuller, one of her officers, gained

the following information:—
"We left here last Monday with passengers and freight, and were detained at Sandy Hook till noon to-day on account of the strike. The employes of the railroad complain that their wages have not been paid for many weeks. The men who work at the loading and discharging of the cars and steamboats at Sandy Hook at \$1 75 a day number about 25, and live in Hook at \$1 75 a day number about 25, and hee in boarding nouses in the neighborhood. The hands of our boat and the foreman of the laborers, and a few others, helped us to discharge our cargo and take on board the last local freight, measuring about four car loads, which had arrived at Sandy Hook. The freight intended for Philadelphia we took round to Perth Amboy, where we delivered it to-day at two P. M. to be carried on the Pennsylvania Raliroad. No freight has been received at Sandy Hook from Philadelphia since Saturday last.

THE BLOCK AT SANDY HOOK.

THE BLOCK AT SANDY HOOK.

There are now about six car loads of southern bound freight at Sandy Hook—say about 50 tons. The steamer Neversink is now moored to the wharf at Sandy Hook, awaiting, like ourselves, "further orders." Meanwhile neither boat will

run. The ireight on the Neversink is quite safe—
in fact, asier than it it were placed in the railroad
cars. The men at Sandy Hook are all very quiet,
and are patiently waiting for their money and acting like gentlemen. The locomotives were all
taken home to Manchester, about 42 miles
from Sandy Hook, when the strike was
commenced, and the engineers had completed their trips and placed their engines in the
shop. It's jest like as if you tent a man a horse,
and when he had done with it he put it back in
the stable. I sincerely hope the men will be soon
paid, as some of them are suffering great privation in being deprived of what they have honestly
earned. No violence has occurred, and it is the
tightest block you ever saw on a railroad. The
road is about 200 miles long, including the Toms
River, Port Monmouth and Pemberton branches.
The distance from Sandy Hook to Bay Side, on the
Delaware, is about 152 miles.

REPORTER—Have you heard if there was any
news from Manchester?

Mr. Fuller—I hear that they had a stag ball last
evening and amused themselves very well. I want
to make a contradiction—viz., to state that the
men on strike that I have seen indignantly repudiate the statement made in a morning paper 10
the effect that they have cut, or caused to be cut,
the telegraph wires.

the telegraph wires.

OFFICIAL ACTION IN THE MATTER.

General Painter, the General Manager of the line, and Mr. Gore, the freight agent, came up with us this afternoon, and General Painter gave us waiting orders. Sandy Hook looks dismal, and not a soul is to be seen stirring. Some of the men, I am told, have not been paid for 14 weeks. Our boat does not run on credit, and we are paid weekly.

#### THE RYAN MYSTERY.

Taking Testimony Before the Coroner-The Story as Told by the Burke Fam-ily—Nothing New Elicited.

An inquest was yesterday begun in the case of the mysterious murder of Nicholas Ryan and his sis-ter Mary, which occurred at No. 204 Broome street ome time during the night of the 21st ult. Coroner Eickhoff, assisted by ex-Coroner Young, conlucted the investigation. Nothing new was elicited by the evidence taken yesterday, it being simply a repetition of facts before published and possessing a sameness with each witness.

PATRICK RYAN'S STATEMENT.

The first witness who gave his testimony was Patrick Ryan, brother of the deceased. He testified that the last time he saw his brother and sister was on the night of the 21st of December, his brother having parted from him at the corner of Suffolk street, while his sister accompanied him to spend the evening at the nouse of a friend; there was no quarrelling between his brother and their

sister; his brother had a watch and chain when he parted with him, and the vest, since found, has he parted with him, and the vest, since found, has been torn at the button-hole; his brother generally carried about \$50 with him.

SERKING FOR CLEWS.

The next testimony taken was that of the Burke family, in receiving which the day was spent. Ex-Coroner Young used every effort to get at some new lacts, it any there were, from these people, but their story was uniformly the same. During their testimony the small pocketknife which was found in the room, with the larger knife or "skiver," were both shown to the jury, and the vest which was found lying on one of the landings in the house was also exhibited.

PATRICK BURKE'S STATEMENT.

est which was found lying on one of the landings in the house was also exhibited.

PATRICK BURKE'S STATEMENT.

Patrick Burke, who now resides at No. 30 Broome street, in his statement yesterday repeated the story formerly given by him. He explained who the visitors to his house were on 21st of December, the hours they came and left, and where they went to, so far as he knew. His explanation of the movements of L'eonard, Mrs. Leonard and O'Brien was that the first named merely came to the house to inquire about his wife, and that the wife called for some articles which she had not taken with her when leaving the house; the woman had not been at the house later than six o'clock in the evening and Leonard had not been at the house after nine o'clock; O'Brien, who is 'a relative of Mrs. Burke, remained with the Burkes until shortly after eleven o'clock the evening of December 21. The explanation given for his presence was that he and Burke went together to a neighboring barroom to get the proprietor to give a ticket to assist in procuring work; Burke was to get this ticket and transfer it to O'Brien; but, as the society to which he belonged was holding a meeting in the store, O'Brien left and returned to Burke's residence, where he reinaihed talking to Mrs. Burke until the return of her husband, and then he left; there was nothing unusual in the house the night of the murder; everything was quict, and there was no reason to suspect that any foul deed was contemplated; when he awoke on account of the noise he opened his door and looked out to the hallway and could see nothing unusual; he closed the door, saying to his wife that 'it was the cats;" his little

with him, are, burke testined that she heef saw a roll of bills in his possession, but on the occasion that she received from him the \$5 he had more money than that amount; she further stated that persons were in the habit of passing by their (the Burkes') door at all hours of the night in going to the rear house; she finally asserted that she had no idea whatever as to who committed the murder.

MARIA O'BRIEN EXAMINED.

murder.

Maria O'Brien Examined.

The next witness examined was Maria O'Brien, who had been asleep from about nine o'clock the night of December 21 until she was awakened by the strange noise outside, which seemed to her to be caused by the falling of something down stairs. This witness corroborated the testimony given by Burke and her mother.

The inquest will be resumed this morning.

## MURDOCK'S FATAL ERROR.

How He Shot His Wife in Mistake for a

Burglar.
The shocking event reported in the HERALD of yesterday, in which was recounted the shooting of Mrs. Emma C. Murdock by her husband, who mistook her for a housebreaker, cast a gloom over the feelings of a large circle of acquaintances of the parties. It appears that the deceased had been passing a few days at the residence of her father, ex-Sheriff Remsen Hegerman, in Flatbush. Shortly before nine o'clock on Tuesday evening she returned to her home, in Twenty-second street, near Sixth avenue, South Brooklyn. Being desirous of playing a little which trick upon her husband by surprising him by her unexpected return, she quietly made her way round to the rear of the dwelling and removed the cellar door, through which she entered. She then removed her shoes, in order the more steatibility to approach her husband without permitting him to detect her presence. Meanwhile Reuben M. Mardock, who is attached to the Greenwood Cemetery police force, had been listening eagerly to a noise in the cellar, and finally made up his mind that a burglar had gained ingress thereto. Arming himself with his revolver and taking a light, he moved down the stairs and peered into the gloom until he thought he could discern a form. Trembling with excitement, attendant upon fear of being fired on by the burglar should he longer delay action, he pulled the latal trigger. His wife fell forward, dead. The ball from the pistol had entered at the left breast and penetrated the heart. Terror-stricken, he approached the body, and words fail to express his anguish upon discovering that his fear and over-anxiety to take life had cost him so dearly. He is in custody, awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day. before nine o'clock on Tuesday evening she re-

## NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers' Report on National Finances Adopted Without Amendment.
The members of the New York Produce Exchange

met in session yesterday atternoon to consider the report of the Board of Managers upon the subject of national finances, published in the Herald of Tuesday morning. Mr. Franklin Edson presided. Following the reading of the report by Secretary William H. Philips it was moved by Mr. Partridge to take it up section after section, which was carried. Sections first, second and third were adopted without many dissenting voices, but the sixth subsection under the fourth section, reading "that national banks shall be exempt from the operation of the usury laws in any State," provoked much discussion.

the usury laws in any State," provoked much discussion.

Mr. Partridge endeavored to have it substituted by "There shall be no law for collection of interest over seven per cent per annum," but the meeting rejected it. Then he moved to have the subsection stricken out entirely, but in this he also failed. Mr. Harrison explained that the committee, in presenting the subsection, saw that it was the entering wedge for the abolition of the usury laws. Messrs. Keisey, H. W. Smith and others opposed the adoption of the section, while Messrs. Kemp, Webb, Barber and Orr spoke in favor of its retention; when upon vote it was adopted by almost unanimous voice. Sections fifth, sixth and seventh were then approved and the whole report then made the action of the Exchange.

# ASSASSINATION AT THE CARD TARKE

A Swedish Sailor Sheaths Bis Knife Pivo Times in the Body of His Adversary.

Arrest, Confession and Imprison. ment of the Murderer.

Brooklyn has again become the scene of an awful ragedy, and the cycle of crime which has been moving over the land would appear to have found its centre in that city on Tuesday night. The vic-tim of the latest murder was a sailor, a native of Sweden, a young man about 24 years of age. The assassin was a countryman of the deceased, a morose, heavy built seaman of 30 years. The scene of the bloody fracas was a 'longshoreman's or "water rat's" boarding house, No. 68 Columbia street, South Brooklyn, a low neighborhood, and one much frequented by shallow water seafaring men and those who make a livelihood about the shipping and docks. The house in question, it is due to the proprietor to state, is neither very good, nor yet very bad, as far as the police information is concerned regarding its immates and management. It will henceforth be memorable, however, because of the awful human butchers which took place there shortly after the echoes of the stroke of the midnight hour by the neighboring clock of St. Peter's church had died away on the heavy, snow-laden atmosphere which hung over the city in the early minutes of Wednesday morning.
THE ORIGIN OF THE PRACAS.

In the sitting room of the boarding house in question were seated for several hours on Tuesday night George Peterson, proprietor of the place, his brother Frederick and Peter Swanson and Charles Neilson. The two latter named men were drinking, eating and playing cards at the table. A discussion arose concerning the manner and character of Mrs. Peterson, the wife of the proprietor. Swanson, according to report, decried the reputation of his landlady in such a way as to excite the anger of Neilson, who retorted in her de-fence, abusing her defamer in no measured terms. One word borrowed another, and Nellson's temper, heated by stimulants, and the severe epithets which his opponent heaped upon him, raised his hand and dealt Swanson a stunning blow on the nose. A rapid exchange of blows ensued, during which the Petersons endeavored to separate the angry sallors, but did not succeed until Swanson had received the worst of the encounter, being badly bruised about the face and scratched. About twelve o'clock Swanson withdrew from the apartment muttering threats of vengeance, and repaired to his bedroom, which was just off the scene of the encounter. Here he remained for a few minutes girding on his sheath knife, it is supposed, and then re-entered the sitting room, and, approaching the table, renewed the quarrel with Neilson. The latter arose to strike him, when Swanson, with a sudden movement

and thrust it into the body of Neilson. Five times in rapid succession the murderer plunged the broad bladed weapon into his victim, and the blood

mic called for some articles which she had not taken with her when leaving the house; the house after nine o'clock; O'Brien, who is a relative of Mrs. Burke, remained with the Burkes untilshortly after eleven o'clock the evening of December 21. The explanation given for his prosence was that he and Burke went together to a neignboring barroom to get the proprietor to give a ticket to assist in procuring work; Burke was to get this ticket and transfer it to O'Brien; but, as the society to which he belonged was 'holding a meeting in the store, o'Brien left and returned to Burke's residence, where he remained taking to Mrs. Burke where he remained taking to Mrs. Burke was to use of the house he son to suspect that any foul deed was contemplated; when he awoke on account of the noise he son to suspect that any foul deed was contemplated; when he awoke on account of the noise he found her lying on the foor of the rolse her lying of the form him he found her lying on the foor of the rolse her lying of the lying of th

Once over that stream, the journey "across the Styx with the grim [erryman" might be averted, for some time to come at all events. He had shipped on board a packet ship which was to have sailed for Liverpool, England, to-day. He avoided the light of the street lamps as much as possible, add hurried along in the shadow of the houses toward the Hamilton avenue ferry, hoping the boat might be in, that there would be no delay.

ON THE TRAIL.

In the meantime the neighbors had become fully aroused to the lact that a murder had been committed and justice was athirst for the apprehension of the murderer. Officer Cunningnam, who was on the beat in the vicinity, was apprised of the tragedy, and notified Sergeant Levy, of the Third precinct. Word was sent to the Butler street station, a description of Swanson was obtained, and all the police were told to keep a bright look out for the fellow. Patrolman Walker saw a man moving rapidly along Sackett street towards the water about one o'clock, and he followed keeping his eye on him. He lost sight of him for a moment, and officer Boyle, who was stationed at the ferry house, told him that a man had just passed the gate (there was no boat in the slip) and had gone round to the Atlantic dock. The place indicated is very dark and gloomy, but Walker, who has an excellent reputation for personal bravery, he slitated not a moment, but stroder apidly after his prey. The man was found and collared. The officer told him of the nature of the crime with which he was charged, and he tremblingly asserted that there must be some mistake, as he was not the man. Bringing him around to the light at the lerry house Walker was for a moment in doubt as to whether he was justified in holding the prisoner, whose appearance was so much at variance with the description furnished. However, accompanied by Officer Boyle, they started off towards the right man; the prisoner is Peter Swanson." On reaching the station house, and, while on their way there, met one of the Petersons, who said, "You have the

on his face. He was handcuffed and locked up for the night.

Officers were then sent by Captain Ferry to search the premises of the Petersons and Lawson. The Peterson brothers, Mrs. George Peterson, Jacob Lawson and wife were arrested and locked up as witnesses. A guard was placed over the dead bedy of Nellson, and the Coroner was notified, lending a tardy response, as usual, to the summons. At the house of the Lawsons was found the blood-stained clothes of the prisoner, the towel on which he wiped his hands, the red goatee and the bloody knile. This deeden is a black-handled weapon, having a blade six inches long and about one inch and a halt in width. It is, in fact, such as is commonly used among sallors. bloody knije. This deeden is a black-handled weapon, having a blade six inches long and about one inch and a half in width. It is, in fact, such as is commonly used among sailors.

Jacob Lawson tells the following story:—'Il was standing at my door, when a man in his shirt sleeves came running to me. He said, 'Let me go up, countryman, to you'r house.' I saw that he was a swede, and I said, 'Countryman, what is the matter?' 'tet me up,' he repiled, and I said, 'Well, come.' I made my wife light a light, and said, 'Now, tell me what is the matter?' 'Oh, don't lose any time.' He said. 'They are after me.' He then went to the looking glass and cut off his whiskers. I said again. What is the matter? and he said, 'Oh, put out the lights; they will catch me.' 'I ain't airiad of the light,' I said, and then he looked about, saying. 'I can't stay here; give me a has and coat.' I told my wife to give him them, and then he said, 'I've killed a man.' Before I could say anything he ran from the room to the street."

Swanson, the prisoner, in conversation with a reporter yesterday, speaking of the deceased, said:—

"Charley and I are good friends. We played cards and then we got fighting. While I had hold of him one of the Petersons came to me and took \$66 out of my pocket. Then Charley threw me and was on top of me. I got airaid and took my knife and turned it up so (here he gave an upward thruss with his hand; then the next thing Oharley rolled over and I ran way."

"Where did you get the knife?"

"Oh, I took him from a Memean sailor. It was too big for the regulation service, and when I lett the ship I took it from the boat where the Mexican had hidden it. We had a lew drinks and Charley said I was a damned liar. I don't allow such a name to be called to me, and I struck him, while the others wanted to rob and kill me."

The prisoner was committed to the County Jail, Raymond street. The body of Nelson is at the Morgue, where a post-mortem will be made by Dr. A. H. Shepard. The Trons he body of Nelson is at the Morgue, wh